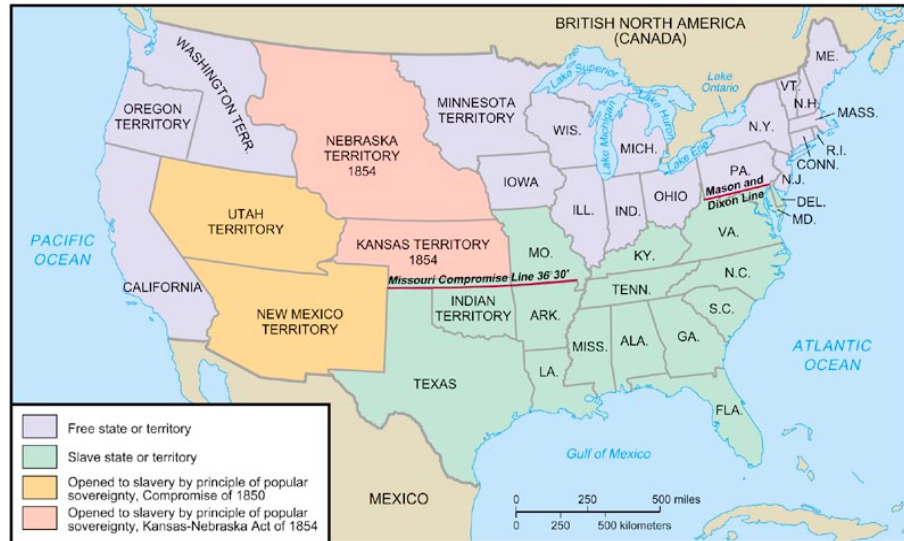


# **The Kansas- Nebraska Act**

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# Popular Sovereignty

Popular Sovereignty is when the residents of the territories would get to vote on whether they would allow slavery or not.



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

# Violence

The decision to use popular sovereignty led to violence by:

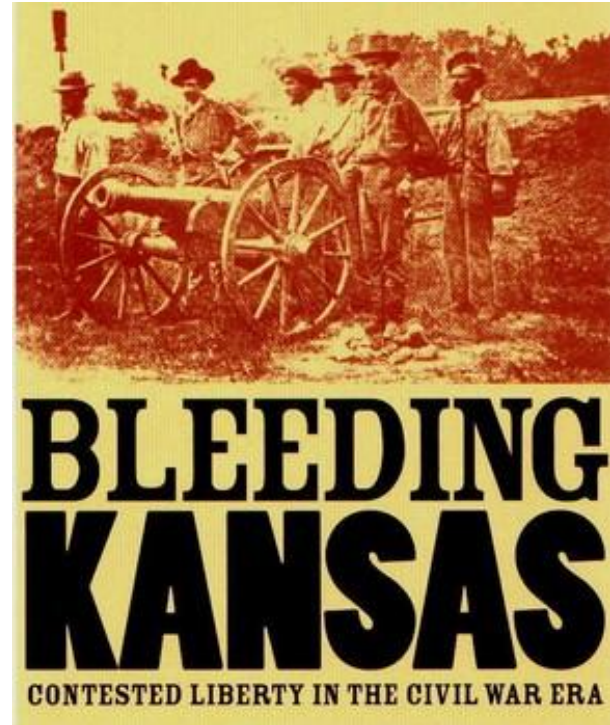
- Those who were Pro-slave and anti-slave were coming to one state to fight over if it should be a slave state or not.
- the collection of many opposing ideas on the slavery issue raised conflict and resulted in attacks
- Most of the pro slavery people came from the pro slavery state of Missouri, and their nicknames were the Missourians or “Border Ruffians”

# Violence cont...

- On May 21, 1856, a group of pro slavery men entered the town of Lawrence and destroyed two printing presses, burned the Free State Hotel and ransacked homes and stores.
- John Brown (fiery abolitionist) led a group of men on an attack at Pottawatomie Creek.
- They dragged five proslavery men from their homes and hacked them to death.
- People were killed, kidnapped, or even tarred and feathered.

# “Bleeding Kansas”

- “Bleeding Kansas” was a nickname for Kansas at the time because of all of the violent political acts and bloody deaths that occurred on the territory.
- Approximately 55 people died all together during this period.



# What happened to Kansas?

- Several attempts were made to draft a constitution in which Kansas could use to apply for statehood.
- Within the many versions, there were some pro slavery and some free state
- After three conventions, the fourth one finally worked. July 1859 in Wyandotte, they adopted a free state constitution.
- When Kansas applied for statehood, many pro slavery forces in the Senate opposed and stalled its admission.
- In 1861, the Confederate states seceded, and the constitution got approval and Kansas became a free state.
- go kansas!!!

# Friction between North and South?

- The friction between the north and the south was mainly due to the north being anti-slavery and the south being pro slavery.
- This act led to friction between the north and the south because it led to the anti-slavery people, free-soil party, and the northern democrats to separate from the Senate and create their own group, now known as the Republicans.

